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"If there is anyone who believes the gold standard is a good thing, or that it must be maintained. I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid of it."-WIL-LIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 16, 1896.

"The party stands where it did in 1896 on the money question."-WILL-IAM JENNINGS BRYAN, Zanesville, O.,

Mr. Bryan's visit to Indiana is scarcely necessary to insure the State to the Republicans, but every little helps.

The old proverb against swapping horses while crossing a stream applies to changing Presidents in the middle of a national

McKinley prosperity has saved the people of Indiana hundreds of thousands of dollars in the reduction of the rate of in-

Every time that Chairman Jones, of the Bryan national committee, is recalled the cotton-baling monopoly that robs the cotton grower is recalled.

There are more Indiana farmers riding in carriages to-day than ever before, and they do not owe their prosperity to anything Mr. Bryan said in 1896, either.

There is reason to doubt if Mr. Bryan ould know Prosperity if he should meet up the pike." If he does he must have recognized it in the gas belt.

With both the State and the people of Indiana getting out of debt as fast as they are Mr. Bryan will find a poor market here for his "sham prosperity" doctrines.

Democratic hopes of success this year are based on the hope that the people will vote for a change. Unfortunately for this hope the people do not want a change.

It looks now as if the American people would rally around McKinley and Roosevelt next month as they have not rallied around any candidate since Abraham Lin-

Mr. Bryan will find hard work in convincing the farmers of Indiana that they are not prospering. Their pocketbooks, and, in many instances, their bank accounts.

prove the contrary.

Not only have farm mortgages in Indiana been enormously reduced in amount in the last four years, but the rate of interest on those remaining has been reduced from six | the grafting of Taggart men upon the and seven per cent. to five.

Of all the counties in Indiana in which Mr. Bryan has spoken or will speak duresent tour there is not one that show a large reduction in its real estate mortgages from 1895 to 1899.

If Mr. Bryan wants to introduce a new topic in his Indiana speches let him tell the people why the real estate mortgages recorded in the State should have dropped in amount from \$17,225,824 in 1895 to \$8,552,116

It seems that Mr. Cockran knows more about it than Mr. Bryan, since he says that if Mr. Bryan shall be elected our troops will be withdrawn from the Philippines in a short time-that is, by surrendering to

Mr. Bryan may traverse Indiana from the river and from the eastern to an empty dinner pail who is work. Four years ago there

The people of Indiana have one of the governments in the Union-they ought not to destroy it by turning it over to the regime that stands for extravagance and inefficiency in the management of the affairs of Indianapolis.

In spite of the eloquent Bourke Cockran there are many people in this country who do not believe that the Tagal bandits who have murdered American soldiers and noncombatants are the equals of the people of 1876, who declared against Great Britain.

the country. The dangers of Bryanism | word indicating that he regards governcould not be set forth more clearly than ment bonds as a sacred obligation, repre they are by this committee. There is no senting, first, the needs of the government other issue than that involving the finan- as a borrower, and, next, its honor as a

cial status of the country. The achieve- debtor, and there is every reason to befew words. It has made the United States his best to strike down both bonds and the policy of the country regarding external affairs cannot yet be settled. Th address is brief, and yet so explicit that every point is covered. It is a statement that should be studied

GOVERNOR MOUNT'S SPEECH. The portion of the address of Governor Mount last night relative to the affairs of the state government should be carefully read that the splendid achievements of the Republican party's legislatures and execu tive officers in the interest of honest and business-like management of the State' affairs may be appreclated. When the first Republican Legislature since that of 1881 came to legislate in January, 1895, system of fees prevailed in state and county offices which enriched a few and demoralized the public service. State of fices had become bonanzas. The last Democratic attorney general, by a piece of grafting legislation, was authorized to ap propriate a portion of the school funds which, with other fees, made his compen sation by fees \$21,000 a year. By fees the office of the state auditor was worth \$20,000 a year, and so on. The Republican Legislature fixed a liberal compensation for these offices and put all the county officers on fixed salaries. Because of lax practices in the office of the state auditor the State lost much money, but now the Mull law has enforced the strict auditing of the successful business house. The nonpartisan policy of managing the

State's benevolent, reformatory and penal the better. Under the Democratic system of having the trustees of state institutions elected by the Legislature many inefficient and dishonest men had, from time to time, come to their control. Indeed, the abuses were so general that Governor Mat-1893 to vest the appointing power in the executive. The suggestion caused a bitter fight, but the Republicans, voting with the Matthews minority, carried the measure. It had become a system for grafting favorites upon the state treasury. All this has been changed. The boards are made up of reliable men who belong in reality to the two parties. The Democratic members whom Governor Mount has appointed are men in good standing in their party. Public institutions are no longer asylums for lot of inefficients forced upon trustees and superintendents by those who have "pulls." There are no scandals or abuses, alleged or otherwise, and the expense has been reduced. Because of these reform measures the expense of the state institutions for the 8,171 inmates was \$281,000 less in 18 than it would have been if the larger per capita expenditure of 1890 had prevailed Large amounts have been voted to build up two dilapidated prisons, but they have been paid out of current revenues. The culminating work of Republican reform was the enactment of the county and township legislation of 1899, by which money to be expended is voted by legislative bodies like those of Nation, State and city. Ir five years, from the most demoralizing inefficiency in public affairs, the Republican party has taken the State to the best sys tem in the country.

Shall this system, established by Repub lican legislatures and executive officers, be continued? Every intelligent taxpayer and good citizen will say that it should be There is but one way to make sure of this policy for the future, and that way is t vote the Republican state and legislative tickets. What do the Democrats propose To install in the Statehouse the Taggart regime and methods, which have been wasteful and demoralizing in the extreme Under a most stringent charter the Taggart regime, of which Mr. Kern is the law officer, has used the public revenues to build up the Taggart machine. While, by saving several hundred thousands of dollars in retrenching current expenditures and cutting off grafters, the state debt has been decreased, the Taggart regime in Indianapolis has increased the bonded debt of the city \$680,000, the floating debt about \$300,000, and the city expenditures have been increased 56 per cent. since 1895. What of permanence has the city to show for debt increase of nearly \$1,000,000? A police tion and acres of unsuitable park lands that were worth but little and which it will cost the city millions to make into park. Put the Taggart regime in the Statehouse, and the nonpartisan rule and business methods will be abandoned and state treasury will begin, so that in four years a full treasury will be emptied. No law can prevent it, because Taggartism is above law, as Mr. Taggart has declared in reference to a portion of the city charter.

PRACTICAL BRYANISM.

Among the transparencies carried in the Democratic Clubs' procession in this city Wednesday night was one inscribed, Bounce the bank and burn the bonds.' The Bryanite who devised this motto is evidently an apt pupil of the Nebraska statesman and carries his insidious teachings to their logical conclusion. He has even caught the alliteration trick from the orator who originated the "crown of thorns and cross of gold." "Bounce the bank and burn the bonds" represents Bryan's teachings stripped of verbiage and sugar-coating and put in the smallest compass. Mr. Bryan represents bankers and bondholders as enemies of the people. He calls one Shylocks and the other plutocrats. He treats banks as institutions organized in the interest of the rich, and run for the purpose of robbing the poor-a part of the machinery for making the rich richer and the poor poorer. He classes national banks among trusts and, as he demands the abolition of all trusts, he, by implication, demands the abolition of national banks. In fact, he does in plain terms demand that all paper money shall be issued directly by the government, and not through the medium of banks which, he says, are kept alive in order to justify a permanent national debt. He has no use for bonds or bondholders-that is, in his speeches, for probably in reality part of his large gearnings during the last four years are invested In a brief space the executive commit- in government bonds. But in his speeches National or Gold Democracy | he treats bonds as a device of the devil and real issue of the campaign. It | bondholders as public enemies. In all of In Anancial, and involves the prosperity of his speechmaking he has never uttered a

lieve that if elected President he would do bondholders. He would "bounce the banks. would deprive them of half their value by ordering them paid in silver. Burning the bonds would not differ in principle from scaling them down 50 per cent. Anarchy would hardly ask a finer text than that of "Bounce the banks and burn the bonds," yet it had an appropriate place in a Bryan procession, for it is the essence of a large part of his speeches. It is practical

The combinations of capital in Indiana which Mr. Bryan is denouncing as trusts are either independent corporations or corporations co-operating with others in the nanagement of business. They have been largely instrumental in making the gas what it is-the home and headquarters of prosperity, with hundreds of thousands of people dependent on its varied industries, which help to vitalize every branch of business and benefit every resident of the entire section. Mr. Bryan denounces all of these incorporated firms and companies indiscriminately as trusts, and as he maintains that all trusts are equally hurtful he would abolish them all. A few days ago, when he and the Democratic attorney general of Nebraska spoke at Nebraska City and demanded the closing of the largest industry in the State, located there, the proprietor denounced them as enemies of labor as well as of capital. "These two men," he said, "would sacrifice capital, labor, property and wage-earners and Nebraska City itself. They are twin dynamos to generate discontent, to paralyze prosperity and shatter thrift. They are exponents of the corrupt camps of Croker and their ticket." Mr. Bryan's twin dynamo is not with him on his present tour, but he can always pick up a substitute.

Does Mr. Bryan believe that the people he say that all of the stockholders of the New York ice trust are Republicans? Does he not know that the Democratic mayor of New York testified in court that he held a large block of the stock? Does he not know that his own organ, Hearst's New York Journal, and every New York | tion counsel, his deputy chief at Tammany paper, published a list of the stockholders, and that all the Tammany magnates are in that list? What can Mr. Bryan mean by such barefaced misrepresentation?

Aguinaldo's assistant in Paris has telegraphed that in a battle in the Philippines the Americans lost 180 men. The information comes from no other source, but the Bryanites seem to have taken up the Bryan habit of falsification to help the Bryan cause. The murder of more Amerian soldiers will not, as Aguinaldo's ambassador imagines, cause more American people to vote for the man whose election can people remember what General Lawton said about the present responsibility for the killing of American soldiers.

Boss Croker is saying so much these days that no one can doubt that he is Democracy in New York as well as of Tammany Hall. And yet he is the man who is at the head of the machine that, according to a paper issued last week, under the sanction of Bishop Potter, blackmails the resorts of vice and crime to the tune of \$4,000,000 a year.

The neutral Chicago News declares that the circulation of the story to the effect that Mr. Bryan was paid \$150,000 to put silver in the Kansas City platform is "unfair campaigning." It isn't campaigning at all, but a story invented by some person and sold to as many newspapers as would purchase it. It was offered to the Journal, but was refused as an absurd story. No party is responsible for it.

While the evening edition of the Chicago Record declared that it is "unfair campaigning" to say that Mr. Bryan has promised a place in the Cabinet and the patronage of New York to Croker, the morning edition, the real Record, permits Mr. Curtis to say that it has been given out to "the boys" by Croker that he has the proper understanding with Mr. Bryan.

One of multimillionaire Hearst's schemes is to attempt to array employe against employer by threatening employers who undertake to compel their employes to vote the Republican ticket. The assumption that there are such is an insult to thousands of mechanics who are led to vote the Republican ticket because they believe it is better to do so.

with the rank of major general, a member of a famous fighting family in the war for the Union and known to many Indiana exsoldiers, in a private letter says: "Indiana must not go back on the flag this fail. She must vote this year as she shot in the years '61 to '65. This is patriotism, not

It would be interesting to hear Mr Bryan tackle the question why the num ber of real-estate mortgages recorded in Indiana dropped from 76,489 in 1895 to 5,016 in 1899. And when he has explained that he might tell why the number of mortgages satisfied and paid off should have increased from 34,168 in 1895 to 42,604 in

Mr. Schurz did not think it necessary to retire officially as the champion and head of the national civil-service organization until he came out for Mr. Bryan. Knowing that the Bryan platform is a declaration against the civil-service law, Mr. Schurz, to support him, abandons the great cause of his life and his associates.

Mr. Eugene V. Debs, Social Democratic candidate for President, will speak in this city to-night. The Journal wholly disagrees with Mr. Debs in his views of politics and government, but it regards him as an honest and sincere man, more disin terested than Mr. Bryan and not as dan-

The character of the men about the Bryan national headquarters can be judged from the man Johnson, who has disgusted sensible Bryan men by giving McKinley but ninety-four electoral votes. With such men fooling about, no wonder Mr. Bryan runs the machine regardless of them

If real estate mortgages are an evidence of prosperity then Indiana was far more

prosperous during the last Democratic administration than it is now. In 1895 there were recorded 42,321 real estate mortgages covering \$24,330,383, as against 5,016 covering

In 1896 workingmen wanted a change and with good reason. They voted for it it, and are prospering. Now they do not want a change, and will not vote for it just to please a loguacious individual, who is trying to talk himself into the presidency

There are many Democrats engaged in manufacturing, but one does not hear any of them promising an extension of plant or increased employment of men in the event of Mr. Bryan's election. At heart they all desire the re-election of Mc-

Mr. Hearst's head editor, who was here during the Hearst obsequies, telegraphed the New York Journal that he rode through "interminable lines of marchers." Interminable is very much of a word to apply to a marching column of less than 3,500 men.

Every promise of prosperity based McKinley's election has come true, and every prediction of disaster made by Mr. Bryan has proved false. Thinking people should take note of this.

A State that sent as many soldiers to survivors return and resume peaceful vocations cannot be scared by the bogy of

The independence of the Filipinos would

be purchased at a fearful cost if it in-

government is not imperialism but Bry-

volved the fastening of Bryanism on this The real menace to this country and

Mr. Curtis, of the Chicago Record, now in New York, gives some very interesting statements regarding trusts. He says that who listened to his speech on Wednesday Mr. Bryan is wrong in saying that the aged by Republicans. "The president and four directors are Republicans, but were never prominent in politics," says Mr. Curtis, "whereas more than \$1,000,000 worth of the stock in the corporation was either presented to or sold at a nominal price to Mr. Croker, his mayor, his corpora-Hall and his legal advisers, and \$10,000 was given to his three young sons as a gift." Mr. Curtis goes on to say:

The presentation of this stock was followed by the granting of extraordinary and exclusive privileges by those who received it to the ice company, and which it could not otherwise have obtained. And Bryan should know-as everybody else knowsthat the ice trust is controlled by Tammany Hall politicians, no matter how many of its directors are Republicans. Mr. Curtis further stated that Mr. Shep-

ard, who is to preside over Mr. Bryan's New York meeting, is of the firm that are the attorneys and legal advisers of sugar trust. He says further:

Mr. Shepard is said to have drawn the articles of incorporation for the trust and to have taken all the legal steps in its organization. Nearly his entire time from one year's end to the other is absorbed in giving advice to that monstrous mono oly. Nevertheless, he is an Anti-imperialand as such has been invited to preside at Mr. Bryan's meeting. All of this is interesting, and, moreover,

there is every reason to believe that it is in monopolies or have furnished the brains for the most odious of would-be mo-

The Chicago Record is informed that the seating capacity of Tomlinson Hall, which its Indianapolis correspondent puts at 6,500. is less than half that number.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Reluctant of Perception. "You can't snub Clarence Dawdler." "Oh, yes you can; but it will probably tak

A Gastronomic Combination. "Oh, ma, gim me B'lony sausage an' water-

An Ardent Backer.

Democrat-I suppose you think McKinley will Republican-In a walk? Oh, say, now, he's going to win sitting still.

A Brief Boarding-House Romance. Her heart went out to him-then back, As fast as it was able;

For soon she noticed he-alack! Took quinine at the table.

Pedestrian Revenge.

"Cella rode four blocks past the shop she wanted to vigit."

"What for?" "She said she'd walk back that far rather than not get her money's worth out of the street-car company.'

WAR AGAINST ELDERS

An army officer who retired years ago | Declared by Pastors of the Rock River Methodist Conference.

> CHICAGO, Oct. 5 .- Ministers and laymen united in the upsetting of Methodist traditions in the second day's session of the Rock River Conference. Protest against the reappointment of presiding elders who have served out their six-year terms was the burden of a dozen speeches. The Rev. Nathan H. Axtell. Freeport, led the assault on the elders. To 300 ministers gathered to organize the Rock River Pastors' Association Dr. Axtell declared that an oligarchy had no place in the Methodist Church, and won approval in a great outburst of ap-

> "Is one set of men to be presiding elders eternally?" he demanded. "We are here to enter protest against unfair treatment. I believe the time has come when the pastors should have something to say in the operation of the great machine of our church.' Dr. Axtell's address was applauded, and Dr. William A. Burch, Dr. Isaac Linebarger and the Rev. W. E. Tilroe and the Rev. Joseph Caldwell got their shares of hand-clapping with similar utterances.

The pastors adopted resolutions "requesting" Bishop Ninde "not to appoint or reappoint any man to a presiding eldership in the Rock River Conference who has served six years or has refused to accept a pastorate within six years."

THE FALL OF A "TRUST."

Laundry Combination Put Out of Business by Competition.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5 .- The Sanitary Laundry Company, a combination of individual laundries, formed a year ago with a capital of \$2,000,000, is at an end. A meeting of the stockholders was called this afternon. and as a result the laundries composing the alleged trust will soon be doing business individually. The dissolution of the combination is said to be due to the strenuous battle given of free so

them by the independent companies.

MOUNT TALKS.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) a masterly array of reasons why the peo ple should support the entire Republican ticket from President down to the smallest office. His speech follows in full:

"I esteem it a great privilege to address this vast assembly, composed mainly of workingmen. When I stand before old comrades of the civil war, I always feel the strength of the bond of comradeshi which was wrought amid the mutual sufferings, privations and dangers of war. I feel a bond of sympathy and love for workingmen akin to that which makes my comrades of the war dear to me. have endeavored to show forth this kindred interest to all working people in shop, factory, field and mine.

"Industries have multiplied, thus augmenting the demand for labor. The more channels through which labor finds employment, the greater the demand and the better the wages. These are economic facts, the indisputable law of supply and demand. When the McKinley bill proposed the manufacture of tin, Democratic politicians and papers ridiculed the idea of attempting the manufacture of tin plate. Notwithstanding the prophecies of failure, the vehement objection, and the falsity of the tin-cup campaign of 1890, the law has written its own vindication. 17,000 men employed and \$10,000,000 paid to labor in tin factories, proclaims the wisdom of the law. \$400,000 is paid each month in Indiana, while millions of dollars' worth of tin is manufactured in our State; and, as a result, we are making all the tin in this country to meet the growing demand, keeping our money at home and furnishing labor at high wages to our workingmen. will not take the time to enumerate the great industries that have been established by the economic wisdom of Republican rule and Republican laws. read in the Atlanta Constitution, of Sept. 2, an article showing what Georgia had done during the past year. There were seventy-three cotton factories up to 1899. The inspiration of enlarged commerce with China and the East, under expansion, has induced great activity in the cotton industry, and thirty-six factories were established in one year. This paper stated that these factories, which were built in one year, would consume 191,000 bales of cotton, worth \$7,000,000 in the bale; but which, when spun into yarn, or woven into coarse sheeting, was worth \$22,000,000 or an increase of \$15,000,000; and if art and skill be added, and prints made from the raw cotton, then 600 per cent. would be added to the value. The article recites the many advantages when factories are located-better wages, better markets to farmers, enlarged business, gain in schools, churches-in short, multiplied blessings and increased wealth. Under such a policy the are hopelessly ignorant? If not, why did American Ice trust of New York is man- wage earner gets the best wages paid in superintendents of institutions who were the world, and finds steady employment.

BLESSINGS LABOR BRINGS. "I fear we sometimes overlook the blessings and the prosperity that comes by the hand of toll. The manufactured products of the United States exceed by \$350,000,000 the combined output of Great Britain, Austria, Spain, Belgium, and the Scandinavian countries. The products of the farm, representing labor, exceed by 400,000 tons the combined product of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Denmark and Holland. In forty years the value of rail-roads has increased \$10,000,000,000. Time will not permit a review of the marvelous growth of this Nation, the estimated wealth by the great English statistician, Mulhall, being \$91,000,000,000 this year, or an increase of \$75,000,000,000 since 1860. You ask whence this unmatched growth, unparalleled prosperity, springs. I answer by pointing to the toiling millions in this Nation, who have created this wealth Open your eyes and you behold on every hand the fruits of toil-food and raiment. houses and furnishings, cities and towns. In short, everything representing wealth is the product of labor. You ask what is the paramount issue in this campaign? answer that which involves the Nation's comfort, happiness and prosperity; that which will, in the highest degree, inspire confidence and stimulate productive energy. Alarmists may point to the bogie of mperialism or the phantom of militarism; but the people, not politicians, nor conventions, determine the great issues. Labor is pre-eminently the greatest factor in our country's growth and development Therefore, logically, what best promotes the interest of the toiling millions, best promotes the country's good and becomes the paramount issue.

"Webster said 'Confidence is worth more than all our gold and silver mines.' The first requisite to confidence is stable currency in volume sufficient to meet the country's needs. Whatever threatens sound finance disturbs confidence, pre vents investment, curtails production, less ens the demand and lowers the price of labor, unsettles business and creates panio This is what Bryanism or 16 to 1 would have done in 1896. It is what the election of Mr. Bryan will do this year, for he is wedded to the free silver fallacy and furthermore pledged to it, both in the reaffirming of the Chicago platform, which declared the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 the paramount issue, and doubly emphasized by the command of Mr. Bryan that it must also be a special plank in the Kansas City platform. TWO PROPOSITIONS.

"In 1896 Mr. McKinley proposed, as a relief from the distress which had prevailed from 1893 to 1896, to open the factories, shops and mills to labor, and to pay the highest wages to wage earners with the best dollar in the world. Mr. Bryan proposed to open the mints to freee coinage of silver, thereby debasing our currency. The results that would follow the free coinage of silver were so tersely presented in an editorial of the Indianapolis Sentinel of May 5, 1896, that I beg to quote there-

"'If it were understood that this country intended to substitute a dollar worth 55 cents for the present dollar it is obvious that every one who had money coming to him would try to collect it before the change was made, and this is what free coinage means. It means silver monomet allism. It means a silver dollar not kept on a parity with the gold dollar, as at present, but resting on its own intrinsic value, just as the Mexican dollar now does. Just as soon as it was decided that the change was to be made every creditor would demand payment of debts, banks would call in loans, lawsuits would be begun for the collection of debt, credit would be suspended. This would make a panic at once. Business would be paralyzed.' Thus spoke the Indianapolis Sentinel.

"What will prevent the fulfillment of this prophecy if Mr. Bryan is elected now? Mr. Bryan in hundreds of public addresses prophesied dire calamity and untold misery, suffering, want and idleness that would fol low in the wake of the gold standard. He said wages would be decreased, prices continue to shrink, farmers' crops would still go lower. I cannot take time to enumerate the prophecies of evil proclaimed by this false prophet from Dan to Beersheba. Have they been fulfilled? Have any of his predictions been realized? No! not one of them! Are his false theories and false prophecies an evidence of statesmanship ill such a man inspire confidence? H stands on three platforms, representing all kinds and qualities of isms. He is astute straddler, a cunning vote seeker, but not in his business, if he has any, has he made a success. As a ruler he is an unsafe man

M'KINLEY'S PROMISES. "Have they been kept? When the elec-

tion of McKinley was announced the whistles of the shops and factories sang for joy; they have not ceased. He opened them to labor; new industries sprang into being; wages have increased; prices have advanced, production augmented and commerce multiplied. You are sending from this city our products to the world's markets. Never was production so great, commerce so enlarged and wages so high. The country has not forgotten the high tide of prosperity attained under General Harri- cratic board. How can even a Democratic it heaped the disaster of its misrule. son's splendid administration. Dun & Co. report the year 1892 the most prosperous in the country's history in wages paid, in products and commerce.

"The Sentinel, in its issue of Dec. 30 1893, quotes from the report of R. G. Dun & Co., a part of which is here submitted: 'Starting with the largest trade ever known, mills crowded with work and all business stimulated by high hopes, the year 1833 has proved in sudden shrinkage of trade, in commercial disasters and depression of industries the worst for fifty years. Whether the final results of the panic of 1837 were relatively more severe the scanty an increase of express, telegraph and telerecords of that time do not clearly show. The year closes with prices of many products the lowest ever known, with millions of workers seeking for work, and with charity laboring to keep back suffering and starvation in all of our cities. All days, but the dying year leaves only a dismal record.

"Have you forgotten the era of suffering, ses and general disaster?

an idea of the situation at that time: 'Fifty thousand out of work in Chicago, and thousands more to be laid off." "'Cincinnati workers in the building trades have 5,000 men out of work. 'More than half of the wage-carners and around Pittsburg have been laid off." "'Five thousand men out of work in San

Francisco and much distress prevails. "Ten thousand men idle in Buffalo owing to the financial stringency. " 'All trades in Philadelphia affected and many are laid off.'

CALL TO PREACHERS. "The Sunday Sentinel for Dec. 17, 1893, said editorially, under the heading 'Let the Preachers Act:' "The ministers of Indianapolis ought to

have one common theme to-day, and that charity. For the present theology should be dropped, isms laid aside and politics shelved. There exists in this city to-day a startling necessity for relief. Hundreds of families are on the verge of suffering for raiment, food and medicine. People will starve to death in Indianapolis this winter unless those who are more fortunate give of their comparative abundance and give promptly and liberally. It is the duty of the preachers to call attention to this fact

and to rouse their flocks to the gravity of Between the heights of prosperity under Harrison, and the still higher attainments under McKinley, lies the gulf of disaster, discontent and distress. Do you want to go back to the slough of despondency? If so, vote for William Jennings Bryan. If you want hope to abide, confidence to remain, and prosperity to rule, vote for William McKinley. The workingmen of the United States are noble citizens. The full dinner pail has not appealed to the animal, as Bryan insinuates, nor are they in sympathy with his idea of a higher ethical plane; they will repudiate the dishonest purpose to pay an honest debt 50 cents to the dollar, which is repugnant to the high sense of honor that characterizes the workingmen. Their love of home and family impels them to want their wages also paid in the best dollar in circulation. The workingmen are interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the State, as well as the Nation.

STATE ISSUES.

"As one of your servants, I desire to ender an account of the stewardship of the Republican party during its administration of State affairs. It has elevated the institutions of the State above the spoils system. No man at the head of State institutions has been disturbed because of his politics. Ability and fitness of character have been the tests. This is the first administration that has retained politics from the power. From this time forward in Indiana his will be the rule. Experience in the future will count for something, and the best talent can now be secured, knowing that untrammeled by politics they have an opportunity to make a record, and will not be disturbed as long as they render the best service to the State. "From the reports of the State Board of Charities I desire to present figures and facts commendatory of the present management of State institutions: Per capita cost in 1890, when the State institutions were controlled by a Democratic Legislature, \$203.53; in 1899, \$169.08; less per capita under present management, \$34.45. Numter of inmates in 1899, 8,171; total annual saving to State, \$281,490.95. Cost of main-

ing 1890, 2,695; in 1899, 3,520. In 1899 it cost \$28,000 less to care for 3,520 inmates than it cost in 1890 to care for 2,695. "Under the present efficient and economi cal management, our State has taken front ing for institution attorneys, which was done without authority of law, has been liminated, and the attorney general is the legal adviser, as contemplated by law. Our State is praised in the national conferences of charity and in the National Prison Congress for the progress it has made. A committee appointed by Governor Shaw, of lowa, to investigate the management of all State institutions, reports that Indiana's present management is the best. and this State is getting better returns for the money expended than any other

taining four insane hospitals in 1890, \$515,-

A CONTRAST.

"Compare present conditions with Democratic partisan management, and you have an eloquent appeal in behalf of existing conditions. In 1887 an investigation revealed gross mismanagement at the Southern prison. In 1889 the Legislature investigated the Central Hospital for the Insane, which disclosed a most deplorable condition. Senator Burke, the chairman of the joint committee, speaking of the committee's report, said the iniquitous nanagement and the wrong to the unfortunate wards would bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every citizen of the State. The Indianapolis Sentinel of March 9, 1889, editorially condemned the shameful management in strong language, of which the following is an extract:

"The investigation now in progress shows that the management of that instihas been inefficient and corrupt for several years past. The men who were chosen, in good faith, to carry on the aftairs of the hospital have proved recreant to their trust. They have robbed the State of Indiana with a free hand, and have reflected infinite discredit upon the party which had so highly honored them. There is no denying that if proper care discrimination had been exercised in the selection of men to conduct the hospithese scandals would have been avoided. The lesson of it all is that something else than mere party services must be considered in filling these important and responsible positions. "This was not only a disgrace to the

party, but was a cruel wrong to the in-mates-robbing the State under the cloak

of charity. THE STATE DEBT.

State debt was \$10,179,267.09. This was reduced under Morton and Baker to \$3,941,-538, or \$6,237,729.09 in twelve years. Time will not permit a detailed review of the financial condition of the State under the various administrations. The auditor's books sustain the position that the State debt was never increased while the Repub-

lican party had full control of State affairs. "The Democratic State platform says the rapid payment of the State debt is due to the splendid tax law passed by the Democrats and opposed by the Republicans. Page 939 of the Senate Journal reveals that on the final passage of the bill, as reported by the conference committee. Senator Burke called for the yeas and nays, as did also Senator Howard. Not a Republican vote was cast against the bill, but four Democrais recorded their vote in the negative-Senators Burke (who is the present nominee for Congress), Holcomb, Sweeney and

"Editorially the Sentinel of the 3d inst. under the caption 'Mount and the Railroads, speaking of the tax law, says How much did he have to do with it? He was a member of the Senate when it passed and opposed it at every step.' She Senate Journal correctly reports my vote in favor of the law. (See page above referred to of following: 'In 1891 the total taxation of railand in 1900 the total assessed value was reduced to \$154,275,131, and on account of this reduction in the assessed value of corporation property, real estate is paying a larger percentage of the total taxes in Indiana than it did before 1891, under the old law. That is what Governor Mount has done for the farmers in Indiana."

THE ASSESSMENT. "The assessment in 1891 was \$160,809,576, and in 1896, \$155.597,930; decrease in assessment from 1891 to 1896, \$5,211,646. This was under Governor Matthews and a Demoeditor hold this administration responsible for this decrease? The assessment of railread property in 1806, before this administration came into power, was \$155,507,930. Assessment in 1900, \$154,275,930. Decrease in assessment, \$1,322,000, which is \$3,889,645 less than was made by the preceding Demoeratic administration. Instead of a reduction in the total assessment of corporate property by this administration the total increase has been nearly \$4,000,000-\$1,500,000 alone of Indianapolis Street-railway, with phone companies and Pullman sleepers, while the total decrease under the former Democratic administration was nearly \$5,-000,000. Comment is unhecessary. The public wants only the truth.

"Under this splendid law but little proghope the new year may bring brighter | ress was made toward the payment of the State debt until after the Republican party got control of the Legislature, in 1895. "Under the first two years of Governor Matthews's sp The New York Herald, of Aug. 15, 1882, ducting the \$723.021.02 received from the fed-

had the following headlines that conveyed | eral government in payment of Indiana's war claim, but \$189,978.38 was paid on the debt from State money. Since 1895 \$2,816,000 of the debt has been paid, with an annual saving of \$87,650 in interest. Before the close of the present administration nearly \$100,000 more will be paid, notwithstanding the fact that the last Legislature made specific appropriations of \$915,000, more than double the amount of any former appropriations, showing that, while the debt is being paid, the most liberal allowances are being made to the State institutions. Elect that splendid business man, Col. Winfield T. Durbin, and the remainder of the State debt will be paid under the superb administration that he will give the State.

FEE AND SALARY LAW. "The fee and salary law of 1895 saved, in perquisites and fees, to the taxpayers of the State hundreds of thousands of dollars. Five officers in the Statehouse prior to that time, so I am informed by Mr. Van Ardsdal (who was chairman of the fee and salary committee in 1895), were raid annually \$67,275 in fees over and above their salaries. He has figured that this amount paid annually for twelve years of Democratic rule, with interest com ed at 31/2 per cent., would reach an aggregate of \$382,410. The attorney general, Hon. Alonzo Green Smith, received as fees, in addition to his regular salary, \$84,102.70, or more than \$21,000 annually. He received as extras in one year as much as the Governor receives for four years, and eight times the amount a circuit judge is paid annually. Auditor Henderson made a snug fortune from his extras, and is enjoying that fortune in Europe educating his chil-dren, while his Democratic brethren are oing up and down the country professing love for the taxpayer. If Auditor Hart was allowed the fees that were paid before the Republican party changed the law he would this year receive \$25,000 in addition to his salary.

'On a 14-cent levy all the expenses of the courts of the State are met. Circuit, Superior, Criminal, Supreme and Appellate courts, State militia, and all the State institutions, and salaries of State officers. A surplus from this, amounting to tens of thousands of dollars, are applied to paying the State debt. Contrast this with your so-called "business administration of Indianapolis." With a 70-cent levy the city debt increased to the constitutional limit and the city compelled to borrow to mee

current expenses. PROVISION OF CONSTITUTION. "During this administration a provision of the old and new Constitutions which says 'The penal code shall be founded on the principles of reformation and not vindictive justice,' has been enacted into law in the creation of a reformatory and the enactment of an indeterminate sentence

"No law put upon the statute books of ployer and employe than that creating a court of arbitration. In less than four years 240 strikes have been averted or amicably settled, resulting, in almost every case, in increased wages and better conditions to workingmen, saving to labor and capital more than \$2,000,000, and avoiding all men-

ace to life and property.
"The employers' liability law has secured better protection to life and limb, more frequent payment of wages and better sanitaly conditions. It provides for shorter hours for girls and boys. It provides better moral environments where girls and women are employed. This law and its splendi system of enforcement was awarded a gold medal at the Paris exposition

000; in 1899, \$487,000. Number of inmates dur-"Following the four years of depression of '93 to '97, the coal miners of the State were in a distressed condition. A strike followed. I appointed Judge T. J. Terhune and Hon. John B. Conner a commission to investigate the situation and report. This work was faithfully performed. The miners were suffering for the necessities of life. The operators admitted that they were not paying decent wages, but the low price of coal and their underselling, in order to find a market, had compelled them to reduce wages. This legitimate heritage of Democratic broken promises and incombetency should be a warning to voters issued a proclamation calling upon the people to contribute to the necessities of the suffering families of the miners that were struggling to secure living wages. Liberal contributions were made, sufferng was removed, and the miners received better wages. How different now! Last winter the convention of miners and operators, which assembled in this city, agreed ipon a scale of wages for bituminous coal iners of the United States at an increase of 22 per cent., or, as President Mitchell says, an advance to these miners of \$12,-000,000 in annual wages.

EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS. "A law looking to the discontinuance of the employment of convict labor at the close of present contracts, except on state account, was passed by the last Legislature. This law had the approval of or-

ganized labor. "Summing up, therefore, the work of this state administration: It has endeavore honestly to list all property for taxation; it has carefully and economically expended the people's money; it has manifested the most tender regard for the wards of the State; it has divorced state institutions from the spoils of politics; it has rapidly canceled the state debt; it will complete the

'The patriotism of our people and wise and prompt action enabled the State to offer her quota first of all for the Spanish war. The only soldiers paid before they left their States were Indiana soldiers. Every dollar of expense growing out of the Spanish war was promptly met, amounting to over \$200,000, without borrowing a dollar or issuing a bond.

"Strikes have not menaced the peace and narmony, nor endangered life and property, in this commonwealth; no militia been called out; not a breath of scandal in our institutions. Indiana is to-day pointed to as a model of honest, humane and efficient government, free from the bitterness "When Governor Morton was elected the of strife and contention, and actuated in all its varied interests by the spirit of interdependence, which should become more and more the cornerstone in economic

> CAMPAIGN OF 1892. "The campaign of 1892 was waged by the Democrats against the McKinley tariff law, the argument being that it trammeled commerce and reduced exports. A special appeal was made to the farmers. Promises of larger markets and better prices upon the repeal of this law were on the lips of every Democratic speaker. . This argument of tariff reform had been so often repeated that many were induced to try the experiment. Were these promises realized? Were there larger exportations and better prices as a result of the repeal of the McKin'ey bill? Let the record speak. In four years farm animals, because of lower prices, decreased in number 23,000,000. Value of live animals on Jan. 1, 1893, \$2,483,506,681; Jan. 1, 1897, \$1,655,414,612, or a loss in value in four years of \$828,062,069. Sheep sustained a loss in four years of one-fourth in number and one-half in value. Loss in value of farm crops, \$728,721,879.

Since the election of Major McKipley there has been a constant advance in number and value of farm animals and farm crops. Under the McKinley bill agricultural exports in 1892 were \$799,328,232; under the Wilson-Gorman bill, in 1895, \$833,215.317. the Senate Journal.) It further recites the | and in 1896, \$569,879,297; average aboual loss, \$237,000,000. Total of all exports in 1892. road property in Indiana was \$160,809,575, \$1,015,732,011; in 1895, \$793,392,599; total loss, \$222,339,412. The total of all our exports in 1895 was \$5,936,633 less than the agricultural exports in 1892. The loss in per capita consumption, as shown by the statistical abstract, was also very heavy, thus ruining the market at home as well as loss of ex-

> COULD NOT FACE RECORD. "The Democratic party in 1896 could not face the record of ruin and explain its broken promises. Casting about for a new issue or fad, it discovered that in 1873 a crime had been committed, upon which

> "Nothing but the opening of the mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would restore prosperity to the calamity stricken country. took twenty years to discover the 'Crime of '73" and make it an issue. History and markets availed nothing, in teaching the Bryan party economic principles. They were the students of maxims and not markets. For the thirty-nine years preceding 1873 our imports exceeded exports 31 .-35,326,359. For the twenty years following 1873 the exports exceeded imports \$2,242,263. 407; but of what avail to some people are facts against theory? Bryan's pre and theories have been refuted by the unfalling test of time. McKinley's promises have been more than fulfilled. With the pening of factories and shops labor has een employed and production stimulated

by good wages. "The total exports in 1898 were 2.231,482,above the average of the years 1895 and 1896. The year 1900 will reach, in emport

trade, the enormous sum of \$1,400,000,000, or